भी भेजी जायें । भौतिक निगरानी के लिए राज्य/जिला/ब्लॉक स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा मौके पर जांच करने की व्यवस्था भी की गई है । इन निगरानी व्यवस्थाओं के अलावा कृषि मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण विकास विभाग में क्षेत्र अधिकारियों की एक प्रणाली भी प्रचलन में हैं । इस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य/ संघशासित क्षेत्र के लिए एक क्षेत्र अधिकारी नामित किया गया है । इन अधिकारियों को जवाहर रोजगार योजना सहित ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी करने के लिए समय-समय पर दौरे करने होते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, जब कभी जरूरत पड़े तो जवाहर रोजगार योजना की निगरानी के लिए विशेष क्षेत्रीय दौरे भी किए जाते हैं ।

'नेहरू रोजगार योजना" का क्रियान्वयन

15. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री राम नरेश यादव :

क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में "नेहरू रोजगार योजनाएं" क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके क्रियान्वयन में अनियमितताएं बरते जाने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ग) क्या इस योजना को प्रभावी ढंग से क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार ने इस संबंध में अपनी पहल पर कोई जानकारी मांगी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन) : (क) नेहरू रोजगार योजना केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी तथा अर्द्ध-बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने की दृष्टि से 11.10.99 को आरम्भ किया गया था ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में पड़ने वाले विभिन्न शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की जनसंख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देने के लिये कहा है । राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पहलुओं के सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव भेजें ।

16. [*Transferred to the 26th December, 1989*]

Introduction of Special Type of Train between Guntur and Repalle

17. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South Central Railway propose to introduce a special type of train between Guntur and Repalle with an inbuilt mechanism of arrangement of sale of tickets etc. on the moving train itself at both ends; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by when this train is going to be operative?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) As a trial measure two rakes consisting of day type chair car coaches, vestibuled from one end to the other, with facility to purchase the tickets on the train itself have been introduced on Guntur-Tenali-Repalle section with effect from 11-12-1989.

Implementation of 15 Point Programme

18. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms used in evaluating former Prime Minister's 15 point programme in its implementation;

(b) what are the details of each point of the programme; and

(c) what were the actual targets achieved in various areas of the programme during the period 1983—89?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Unlike the Twenty Point Programme, the former Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme is not a target-oriented programme. Hence, it is neither feasible to prescribe any norms nor to assess the actual targets achieved. The Programme, however, basically seeks to ensure that a feeling of security is instilled in the minds of the minorities, that there is no discrimination, that minorities get a fair and adequate share in the various developmental programmes and that they enjoy safety of life and property.

A copy of the Programme is annexed as a statement.

Statement

Former Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

I. COMMUNAL RIOTS

1. The State Governments are being advised that in the areas which have been identified as communally sensitive and riot prone, District and Police Officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of DM and SP. Their performances in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.

2. Good work done in this regard by District and Police officials should be rewarded.

3. Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tensions or take part in violence.

4. Special court of courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.

5. Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.

6. Radio & TV must also help in restoring confidence, communal harmony and peace in such affected areas.

7. It is unfortunate that certain sections of the Press sometimes indulge in tendentious reporting and publication of objectionable and inflammatory material which may incite communal tension. I hope that editors, printers, publishers and other concerned will cooperate in finding a way to avoid publication of such material.

II. RECRUITMENT TO STATE AND CENTRAL SERVICES

8. In the recruitment of police personnel, State Governments should be advised to give special consideration to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of Selection Committees should be representative.

9. The Central Government should take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central Police Forces.

10. Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railway, Nationalised Banks and Public sector Enterprises. In these cases also the concerned depart-

mesnts should ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities.

11. In many areas recruitment is done through competitive examinations. Often minority groups have been handicapped in taking advantage of the educational system to compete on equal terms in such examinations. To help them to overcome those handicaps, steps should be taken to encourage the starting of coaching classes in minority educational institutions to train persons to compete successfully in these examinations.

12. The acquisition of technical skills by those minorities who are today lagging behind would also help in national development. Arrangements shoud be made to set up ITIs and polytechnics by Government or private agencies in predominently minority areas to encourage admission in such institutions of adequate number of persons belonging to these communities.

III. OTHER MEASURES

13. In various development programmes, including the 20-Point Programme, care should be taken to see that minorities secure in a fair and adquate measure the benefits flowing therefrom. In the various committees which are set up to oversee the implementation of such programmes, members of those communities should be actively involved.

14. Apart from the general issues to which I have referred there are various local problems which develop into needless irritants to minorities. For instance encroachment of Wakf properties and on graveyards have led to protests and grievances in some places, Suitable steps should be taken to deal with such problems on an expeditious and satisfactory basis.

15. Problems relating to minorities need to be atteded to on a continuing basis so that apprehensions are allayed and genuine grievances redressed. To facilitate this, a special cell will be created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to dea with matters reating to minorities.

Weaning out of children from hazardous employment

19. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of children weaning out from their hazardous employment and the amount spent thereon during the last three years; year wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): The employment of children below 14 years of age has been prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act in certain occupations and processes such as carpet weaving, manufacture of matches, fire works etc., though these have not been specifically defined as 'hazardous'. Under the National Child Labour Policy in some of these industries in areas where there is a concentration of child labour, Government has stated projects to benefit child workers and to wean them away from employment.

2300 children working in prohibited industries in these areas have been weaned away from employment by being admitted into special schools. The expenditure on this account during the last three years has been as follows:—

1986-87	Nil
1987-88	Rs. 0.42 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 18.76 Lakhs